9: Prothero G-4 (no date) 1920 RD1 Ukraine RD1

there are several large factories which specialize in every kind of machine necessary for the sugar industry.

Several other industries, while of small account in comparison with those described above, deserve mention.

Manufacturing enterprises dependent upon animal products divide themselves principally into tanneries and woollen factories. The centres of the leather industry lie in the northern portion of the country, especially in the Governments of Kharkov, Poltava, Chernigov, and Podolia. This industry accounts for 4·5 per cent. of the total manufacturing output of the Ukraine. The woollen industry is centred in Kharkov, which has two large cloth mills, and in the town of Klintsi in the Government of Chernigov, where not only cloth but knitted goods, yarns, rugs, shawls, and other woollen goods are turned out from eight considerable factories. The production of woollen goods represents 3·5 per cent. of the total Ukraine output of manufactures.

The timber-working industry is chiefly found in the riparian towns, especially on the Dnieper. Yekaterinoslav takes first place, and Kremenchug, Alexandrovsk and Kherson also have saw-mills. Much of the timber shipped abroad is in an unworked state, and manufactures of the better sort are poorly represented. The industry accounts for only 4 per cent. of the value of the Ukraine manufactures.

The chemical industry is of minor importance. It is concerned chiefly with the products and by-products of coal gas at Odessa and Kharkov, but there is also a soda factory in the Bakhmut district and there are a number of match-factories in the Novozibkovsk district of Chernigov. The products of the industry represent only 3·5 per cent. of the value of the manufactures of the Ukraine. None of the more advanced branches of the industry is established in the country.

The industries enumerated account for 90–95 per cent. of the manufactures of the country. The remainder, grouped under the headings of paper, linen, cotton, and fibre industries, are of negligible account.

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A recent decree of the U.S.S.R.'s Council of Ministers was designed to assist the fulfilment of all these tasks. It puts light industries in the priority class for supplies of raw materials, fuel, electricity, manpower, and workers' housing; and it approves increases of capital investments in the textile industry from 5,900 million roubles to 7,300 million in 1946-50, and in light industry, from 2,180 to 2,900 million roubles in the same period.

As a result of these measures, consumer goods output by state-owned enterprises is expected to rise this year (1947) by 50 per cent. and the output of the co-operative societies will certainly increase as well.

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Light Industry Rebuilding in the Ukraine

By January 1947, 58 textile mills had been restored in the Ukraine. Work had been resumed at the Odessa and Sury textile factories; and the Kharkov textile mill had been restored and considerably expanded. Sometime this year a new textile mill is to be launched in the town of Stryia, Dragobych Region; and in the Izmail Region, the Tatar-Bunary mill will resume operations. Cotton mills are being built in Lvov, Kiev, and Chernovitsy.

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Sericulture has been restored in the Ukraine, where it was begun only ten years before the war. It is to be further developed under the Five-Year Plan, and in the next ten or fifteen years the Ukrainian Republic should become one of the leading silk-producing regions of the Soviet Union. A silk mill is being constructed at Darnitsa, and Kiev silk mills have delivered their first batch of silk.

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Pre-War Output of Cotton Cloths[1]

In 1937 the production of cotton cloths in the Ukrainian S.S.R. amounted to 7.1 million metres (1.2 per cent. of the total output of the Soviet Union), while in 1932, production was only 2.2 million metres (0.08 per cent. of the total Soviet Union production of cotton cloths). The cotton cloths production of the entire Soviet Union had risen from 2,694 million metres in 1932 to 3,447.7 million in 1937.

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Leather Footwear[1]

Leather footwear production in the Ukraine in 1937 was 31,228,000 pairs of shoes, (17.07 per cent. of the 182,916,000 pairs produced in the whole Soviet Union); while in 1932 the Ukrainian S.S.R. had turned out only 14,535,000 pairs (16.72 per cent. of the Soviet Union total: 86,949,000 pairs)

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1 Socialist Construction, Moscow, 1939.